



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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JOHN TAYLOR.

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(John Taylor), room 210, to receive attention.

POSTER.

(From the New York Mirror.)

THREE STAGES OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

There is a love in early life
Which shuns parade and worldly strife,
And seeks, contented, the princely dome,
In humble cot, a happy home.
More gorgeous than the pomp of kings,
The coral and the pearl it brings,
And all the glory of the skies,
In living bloom—beaming eyes.
The rose's bloom it yields to view,
And lends its fragrance with its hue;
The gladdening smile, the balmy kiss,
With looks of fondness, thoughts of bliss,
Feelings that scarce know worldly leaven,
And dreams of ecstasy and heaven,
Life's dull anxieties above:
Such, such is woman's early love!

There is a love of older growth,
Less dazzling than the love of youth,
Where gentle looks and anxious care
Aspire, the husband's toil to share;
Which seeks its solace and employ,
Providing for her children's joy;
Which owns no happiness complete
Till they are healthy, clean, and neat;
Which strives to spare the humble store,
And make that little something more;
Love, which, the frugal table spread,
A blessing breathes on daily bread;
Which, scorning flattery and pride,
Evils in comforts self-denied;
And teaches man his vain to roam
For pleasure to compare with home:
This calms, as that the heart could move;
And this is woman's noon-day love.

There is a love in later stage,
When pain and sickness grow on age,
When he, so active once, and gay,
Perceives approach his closing day;
When failing strength and tottering limb,
And aching cheek, and eye grow dim,
And faltering voice and voice grow dim,
Have to a spectre changed the man;
Then, love, by the fond wife possessed,
The vast, too grand, to be expressed,
Delights suddenly to ply,
And soothe with tender sympathy;
Consols the mourner for the past,
And fondly soothes him to the last.
This love, in being the most fervent,
Surpasses that of youth's bright morn,
Different from that which marked life's
prime,

Though not so brilliant, more sublime;
This love, from heaven derived its birth,
Confers no alloy of earth;
It lifts the sufferer from his bed,
Above the care of things below,
And points to brighter scenes above:
And this is woman's final love.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Court has been busy with ceremonies and rejoicings consequent on the marriage of the Prince de Joinville with the Princess of the Brazils. The courtiers are enraptured with the princess's beauty.

The affairs of Spain principally occupied the attention of the French papers, though their columns were freely opened to discussions on the "state of the country" debate in our Parliament on Friday. The greater number of prints enjoy the dreary view of affairs taken by Lord J. Russell, and are in raptures at what they consider the approaching downfall of England. The *Debate* confines itself to strictures on the speech of Lord Palmerston. The noble lord is termed a Lucifer match, ready to explode at the slightest collision.

Queen Christina remained at Paris.

How to Cool a Quarrel.—The Journal de la Haute Saone relates the following alarming, but at the same time somewhat ludicrous, incident:—Two countrymen having quarrelled during the late fair at Morey, came to blows, and while they were wrestling with each other, blinded with passion, they fell together into a well thirty feet deep, and in which the water rose twelve feet. The bystanders, who had vainly endeavored to separate them, now hastened to let down the rope. By this the two combatants caught, and were both being drawn up together, but they had not got more than three feet above the surface of the water, when they renewed their struggle, each endeavouring to force the other from his hold, and send him down again to the bottom. In this contest the rope broke, and they both fell. Their friends above rove another rope, and let it down as before. Again they both grasped it, and as their second sinking had taught them to make revenge

give way to self-preservation, they remained quiet until they were safely landed. Here the jeers of all around induced them both to sneak off to their respective homes, their passions completely cooled, at least for a time.

SPAIN.

The substance of the latest accounts is that between 30,000 and 40,000 troops were congregated in Madrid and its neighborhood, under command of General Narvaez, who must now be regarded as the leader of the Christiano party, and that Espartero, with Van Halen, was in force at Seville with 7,000 or 8,000 men. He had bombarded the city for three or four days, and no doubt was entertained that it had surrendered to him. He had not at the date of the last advices, heard of the defeat of Seane and the surrender of Madrid. When accounts of these disasters reached him, he would most probably abandon the contest and quit Spain altogether.

The details of the triumph of the insurgents before Madrid, which have now come to hand, are very full and explanatory. On the 23d of July Seane advanced two leagues from Alcala, and took up a strong position in front of Narvaez's troops. Narvaez had about 10,000 infantry with him, and a large body of cavalry. Seane's force amounted to only 3,000 infantry and 600 cavalry; but he had 20 pieces of cannon, a force far superior to the insurgents. At six in the morning Narvaez gave the signal of attack, and a sharp fire of musketry commenced along the line. At the same time his soldiers made gestures, and called out to their comrades on the other side to come over and join them. The firing then partially ceased, and Narvaez, as soon as he could make himself heard, made a short but energetic address to Seane's troops. They hesitated, and the matter appeared doubtful, when Seane rushed to the front, exposing himself to great danger in doing so, and endeavouring as much as he could to recall his battalions to a sense of their duty. He seemed for a moment to have completely succeeded, when Narvaez ordered his cavalry, headed by Brigadier Solchico, to charge. This was done most effectually. Seane's troops being outflanked, and partly surrounded. This movement was decisive, and terminated this burlesque affair which lasted in all less than twenty minutes. Immediately sixteen out of eighteen battalions went over to Narvaez. Zurbano having succeeded in leading off the other two in the direction of Madrid. The number of killed and wounded was not accurately caused, much mourning throughout the wide provinces of Spain, being on Seane's side three men killed, and seventeen wounded; whilst amongst the troops on the other side only four were wounded!

Immediately on intelligence of this action reaching Madrid, the courage of the National Guards cooled, the preparations for defence were abandoned, and the barricades, raised in a moment of enthusiasm, were left unguarded. A treaty was in the course of a very few hours concluded between General Asproz and the corporation of the city, in which it was stipulated that the constitution of 1837 should be observed, and that the national militia should remain armed until a constitutional government was established. These conditions being agreed to, Asproz at five o'clock the same day entered Madrid in triumph. His force consisted of 5,000 men, foot and horse, with a train of mountain artillery. An immense multitude collected to witness his army, and in the city so lately devoted to Espartero shouts rent the air for Asproz and Narvaez. The crowd, in exultation of their spirits, congratulated each other on the peaceful termination of the struggle. "What patriotism!" they cried—"What love of liberty! what a truly Spanish spirit!" Tremendous ideas were given for the "pacemakers of the army," and for the heroes who had so speedily decided the contest. The whole city became a scene of exulting gaiety and mirth, and from its appearance it might be conjectured that a great victory had been won rather than that the cause to which Madrid had pledged itself was wholly lost.

General Seane was captured; but Zurbano, who quitted the field for the capital when he saw all was lost, succeeded in effecting his escape. He owes his safety to the Duchess of Vittoria, who, as soon as he arrived at Madrid, disguised as a peasant, had him brought to her house, and proposed to him to quit Madrid with her. The scheme was ready, and they left en poste, Zurbano taking the place of a servant named in the passport of the duchess, which enabled him to escape.

One of the first steps of the victors when they felt their position secure at Madrid was to violate the convention which had been entered into. Under the pretence that Asproz had exceeded his powers, Narvaez ordered the instant disarmament of the National Guard. The order was complied with, and the capital thus left entirely in the hands of the vic-

tors. The next step was to reconstitute the Lopez Ministry, but as Narvaez took care to secure to himself the office of commander-in-chief, he must, at the present time, be considered the real head of Spain. He is wholly in the interest of Christina and the French party, and it seems probable that very shortly a sharp difference of opinion will arise between him and his colleagues. He has, however, had sufficient influence to procure the appointment of the Duke de Baylen as temporary guardian to the young Queen. This nobleman is known to be devoted to her mother, Christina, and favourable to her immediate recall.

Narvaez has adopted vigorous steps to crush the last hopes of the partisans of Espartero, and to extinguish the resistance that may yet lengthen out the war in Andalusia. Sixteen battalions have been despatched to join the forces opposed to the Regent, and they will be promptly followed by others, headed, probably, by Narvaez himself, should the struggle be unexpectedly protracted.

The views of the new masters of the kingdom are not yet sufficiently public to enable us to judge of their policy. There is a rumour that the Cortes will be immediately summoned. In that case measures will doubtless be taken to secure a majority favourable to Christina and the French alliance. Those who have planned the insurrection, and furnished its leaders with means to carry it out, will not be easily baffled in the objects they have laboured for so earnestly.

The following important intelligence appeared in a second edition of the Morning Chronicle of Saturday:—

"RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF SEVILLE—CONVOCAION OF THE CORTES."

"We have received from Paris the intelligence that the siege of Seville was raised on the 26th, and that Espartero was on the way to Cadix."

"The new Cortes are convoked for the 15th of October."

"Madrid, July 30. "The Gazette of Madrid publishes to-day a manifesto to the nation. The object of this document is to prove that the Government has decided to return, as soon as possible, to a normal state; and that the Government has not neglected any means within its power to save the country."

An express from Paris brought the annexed intelligence:—

"Bayonne, Aug. 1.

"The bombardment of Seville continued on the 25th. The disasters that occurred were great. The city still showed great resolution. The news from Saragossa of the 23d and 24th do not make any mention of a reaction having taken place on the 26th. Upon the same day, Brigadier Ametier had issued a conciliatory proclamation. The Political Chief had sent in his resignation, and the Municipality had manifested its adhesion to the Government of Madrid."

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has been delivered of a daughter, and the goddess of the capital have already provided the infant with a husband.

The new-born princess is a beautiful infant, and in high circles here it is held to be more than probable that she is destined, if she survives, to become the future-Queen of the French. This Count of Paris, her apparent to the French throne, is now three years old, and the alliance, therefore, in point of age, will be very suitable. It is made more suitable by the fact that the heir to the French throne must marry a Roman Catholic princess of the first rank. The blood of the houses of Braganza, Austria, and Bourbon, circles in the newly-born Princess's veins, and the contingency was spoken of at Court here before the Princess Clotilde left.

SCRAPS FROM ENGLAND.

Several extensive iron masters in the neighborhood of Glasgow, have it in contemplation to blow out a number of their furnaces, as the trade is so dull. They have stock sufficient for two years supply, and the men's wages were so low that they cannot break them down.

Father Mathew's progress in England is triumphant, and he has made nearly sixty thousand total lairs in Manchester alone. The consequences are felt by the publicans and the Police-office very sensibly.

Father Mathew gave the pledge to 30,000 people in Liverpool.

From a Parliamentary return just published we learn that the expense of the Chinese war will be £2,879,878.

On Sunday week, Thomas Hart, beer-seller, of Bolton, had his 26th child christened at Bolton Parish church; and what is quite as singular, 25 of them are alive.

The special train on Thursday evening, with the party of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, performed the journey, 77 miles, in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, from Southampton to Vauxhall.

On Friday and Saturday week, a worthy bookseller and publisher in Paris

most flow announced that, in his shop—a glass of water, and a tract might be had for nothing!" Great numbers availed themselves of this temperate offer.

On Sunday week, four persons left Inverness in a small boat to visit some friends on board a ship lying at Kilmuir. They were out a good way, when they were caught by a squall, and the vessel went down into 10 feet water. They were all drowned.

A poor young woman in Belfast who cravels along on crutches, is said to be between 7 and 8 feet in height. She is much debilitated from her overgrowth, and though only 17 years of age, weighs 25 stones.

The Rev. Mr McDowell, Roman Catholic curate of Cumens, county Kerry, lately eloped with a Miss O'Connor. The lady had 120 of her fathers along with her; but they were pursued by the girl's brother, and retaken in the hotel where they were residing previous to setting off to America.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey embarked at Dover for the continent last week.

Mr. Ward estimates the annual net income of the clergy of the Established Church of Ireland at £552,753.

The beautiful cathedral of Wells is about to be put into thorough repair, at an estimated cost of £70,000.

James Williams, the man who first established savings banks in Westminster, died in the bedwell there on Wednesday night.

The net proceeds of the Post office revenue of the year ending October, 1841, were £426,000, July, 1842, £539,000, and July 1843 £539,000.

Yesterday was the birthday of Queen Adelaide. Her Majesty was born in 1793, and has entered upon her fifty-second year.

It is calculated that, during the time Mr. Dyer Sumner sat in the house of Commons, it cost him £1,000 per night.

On Monday evening the House of Commons voted £5000 to defray the expenses of the commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of preserving the public health.

A model of a fire-proof magazine, about nine feet square, and containing gunpowder, was, on Wednesday, at Westminster, submitted to a heat 100 degrees Fahrenheit, without being at all injured.

The steel employed in this country for making pens amounts to one hundred and twenty-five tons annually, which is equivalent to about three hundred millions of pens.

The *Brigade*.—We counted seventy-two gentlemen wearing wigs and gowns in our courts, on the first day of our assizes. More than forty left Gloucester without obtaining a brief.—*Gloucester Chronicle*.

The Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Mr. Millan, of Kircubright, has received from New York a remittance of £1,100, to be applied towards erecting in the town of Kircubright, a church in connexion with the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland.—*Dunfries Standard*.

Treaty with Portugal.—The Duke of Palmella arrived in this country, on Saturday week, by the Lisbon Packet. There is reason to believe that he has come of the purpose of re-opening the negotiations recently broken off between Portugal and England, and of completing the long-discussed arrangement respecting the wine trade and the duties on British goods imported into Portugal.

Industrious Oil Age.—During the last week, Mary Sumter, eighty-six years of age, was one of the most active hay-makers employed by Mr. John Barker, of Hauling, in Swaledale. This hale old woman has made hay on the same land, for the worthy "Squire of the Rookery" and his predecessors, for fifty consecutive years.—*Hilfax Guardian*.

The Welsh riots according to the *Times* of yesterday, are still increasing in extent, during and determination on the part of the insurgents. Various cases of arms have been seized at the steam packet office, directed to the leaders of the commotion.

IRISH REPEAL.

Military Demonstration at Enniscorthy. We have the following from a source entitled to our utmost confidence:—"Sackville Street, Saturday, July 22.—A band returning from the meeting at Enniscorthy was passing by the house in which he military (the 11th Regiment) were quartered, when the soldiers waved their arms from the windows, cheering the band and accompanying multitude. The musicians and crowd halted and played 'God save the Queen,' and then the soldiers saluted loudly for 'Patrick's Day.' This tune and Garryowen were then played on the spot, when the soldiers again cheered and waved their caps. The musicians then moved on playing. This was done in the presence of the officers, who occupied a house on the opposite side of the street."—*Pilot*.

Yucatan and Tabasco.—By the schooner, which was much in-

juric, arrived yesterday from Merida, we have received intelligence from that place to the 10th Aug. We are indebted to the politeness of a merchant of this city for some information respecting the events which occurred in Tabasco, and concerning Gen. Sentman.

After the departure of this officer for Yucatan, his partisans fell back on La Palisada, where they entrenched themselves. Ampudia sent against them a detachment of 300 Mexicans, who were warmly received by the insurgents, and were compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

From what we learn, it would appear that Sentman has not abandoned all intention of raising a hostile flag in Mexico. He has gone to Yucatan for the purpose of levying new forces, to enable him to meet Ampudia. He is enlisting soldiers with great activity, and as soon as his numbers become respectable, he will return to Tabasco and recommence hostilities.

[New Orleans Bee.

[From the Chicago Democrat.]
THE ROAD TO FAME.

This, says an old adage, is open to all. That is, all have an equal right to be Masters, Mistors, Colonels or Honorables. A few years ago and we were simply Master. Time rolled on and we got to be Mister, a full grown man and had a right to vote. Then came the title of COLONEL, and we had sword and epaulettes. People wrote us letters, but the word Mister was no longer the prefix. The title of COLONEL shown out in all its effulgence. COLONEL, COLONEL, COLONEL was all the talk, especially when people wanted a favor. COLONEL is a good title because it carries a great many associates with it, such as war horses, (Davy Crockett, for instance,) swords, epaulettes and piths. Besides, it is of a twofold or, as the transcendentalists have it, dual character. You write it and you speak it. But our late title HONORABLE is confined only to writing. People say COLONEL and write COLONEL; but they only write HONORABLE. Hence in barber's shops, in taverns, in stage coaches, this title is of no service and cannot set one off among strangers. But COLONEL can come in at any time, drunk or sober, in the hotel, or the palace, in the open air or in the jail, in conversation or in writing. On the whole, if we could have but one, we would take the title of COLONEL. But we are better suited as it is, COL. for conversation and Hon. for writing. Quite a variety. The road to fame is open to all, that is, all can be COLONELS or HONORABLES. Besides, fms never dies. Once Col., once Hon., and you are for ever and ever Col. and forever Hon., and your children boast of it and their children's children refer back to it with pleasure. The titles, however, furnish mighty scanty living. They would not feed a pig for once. So, big as we titled ones get, we have to come down and "hew wood and draw water" for the untitled, the little ones of earth and, perhaps, beg our very subsistence. So what avails all this bustle and noise, this sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, whilst good behavior, virtue, sobriety and honesty make the man—the man for time and the man for eternity? All our letters now come HON. and by common consent we are HONORABLE; though, had we been defeated, we might have been as much entitled to the term as we now are, but yet no one would have called us. We should have been COLONEL still and only COLONEL, astride the old horse Davy Crockett flourishing our sword and tossing our plume. But, thanks to the people who formed our constitution, the road to fame is open to all and we have got to be HONORABLE, beyond which there is no higher title.

THE AMERICAN DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

At a period of the Revolutionary struggle, when the soldiers of the American army were suffering the greatest hardships, for the want of subsistence and clothing, and when the government was destitute of the money necessary to furnish supplies, a publication appeared in the *Gazette of Philadelphia*, on the 12th of June 1780, entitled "the sentiments of an American woman," in which the daughters of that good city were appealed to on behalf of their suffering countrymen then in the field. A meeting of the ladies was soon after held, and a society organized, in order to assist the destitute champions of liberty. The city was divided into districts of equal extent, and four ladies appointed for each to visit every house and to present a subscription paper, for donations to each woman and girl. The forty ladies who were selected to discharge this duty, considered their appointment a great honor, and entered upon their task with the greatest alacrity. They performed their duty on foot, and the object of their visit being previously known, they were universally received with all the respect due to their commission. They did not omit to visit a single house, and the collection amounted to a considerable sum, which was much in-

creased by the ladies of the surrounding country. With these they were enabled to purchase a quantity of cloth, which they made up with their own hands into two thousand one hundred and seven shirts, and the same were delivered to a person who was appointed by General Washington to receive them. Seventy-seven were presented by the daughters of New Jersey, who added a further present of three hundred and eighty pair of stockings.

"The American Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia," for such was the name of the society who so generously exerted themselves to relieve the sufferings of the army, by this act of patriotism, greatly animated the depressed spirits of the soldiers, and convinced them that however much they were neglected by those whose duty it was to look after and provide for their wants, still that a feeling of interest and kindness was entertained for them by their country-women. This assurance animated them in the day of battle, and encouraged those brave and devoted men to persevere in the arduous struggle which they were then making to secure the liberty and independence of their country. [Citizen Soldier.

Agricultural.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Importance of Agriculture.

The great business of our country is Agriculture. 1. Because it feeds us, and furnishes the material for our clothing.— 2. Because it gives useful employment to five-sixths of our population. 3. Because it is the primary source of our individual and national wealth. 4. Because it is the nursing mother of our manufactures and commerce; as neither would prosper or long exist without it. 5. Because it is essential to national independence. From this view, which is undoubtedly a correct one, it will be seen that Agriculture is the great business of the American nation. That it is worthy the most liberal patronage of our governments, state and nation; that it ought to be enlightened by a better, and thorough, education of the agricultural class; that it ought to be encouraged and rewarded by public bounties or rewards; that it ought to be respected from its highly salutary influence upon our republican institutions, and upon the good order of society; and, finally, that it ought to be honored at least according to its intrinsic merits, that it may be more followed, by men who have minds as well as hands, to accelerate its improvement.—[Cultivator.

WHEAT.

TIME OF SOWING, &c.

As early sown wheat produces the strongest straw and fewest leaves, and not so liable to be laid with wet, nor so apt to be thrown out of the ground by winter frosts, these reasons recommend it as a preventative to rust.

At what particular time wheat ought to be sown to escape both fly and rust, is not easy to settle, but should the fly cease its depredations early in Sept., say from the 18th to the 20th, would be advisable for the various reasons assigned above. The late sown wheat sometimes succeeds under particular cultivation and soil: still the chances against it are ten to one.

In a former communication your committee recommended the Mediterranean wheat as the most safe. Hitherto the fly has not touched it. It has the same character at the south, as we see by the Farmer's Register—being untouched there. This is strongly in its favor. It is also less liable to rust than any kind we are acquainted with. But other kinds may offer, and upon trial be found preferable to the Mediterranean. The Golden-rock now upon trial may offer some advantages. It has a strong, short straw, not liable to get down by wets as some other kinds, and said to be of excellent quality for flouring.—*Report of N. J. Ag. Society*.

LIVE STOCK.

Too much attention cannot be paid by the farmer to the improvement of his live stock. In this country it is most shamefully neglected—utterly neglected. This utter neglect may be seen in almost every horse, cow, and hog we find on the farms in this district. A good horse will cost no more than a scrub. It requires as much to raise a "tackey" as it does to raise a colt of "better blood." One will not sell for more than 50 or 60 dollars at three years old; whilst the other may be sold for one, two or three hundred dollars. The same may be said of milch cows. It is the habit of most farmers not only to have the smallest kind but to keep three times as many as they ought. One good cow well fed, will give more milk than

four as we generally see. In some cases, two or three years will pass, all the time, before the great saving to give them the same food in one year. Hogs should never be kept more than one winter. Every farmer knows that some hogs are more thrifty than others. Let him improve his breed by selecting such.—*Am. Farmer.*

Labor.—"It should never be lost sight of to inculcate this truth equally on the rich, that they may not forget themselves, and on the poor, that they may not forget what is due to them by society; that, as all wealth owes its source, its supply, and its continuance of value to human labor, without that labor there would be neither subsistence, nor comfort, nor society itself. Men would be no better than savages in a soil uncultivated; and arts and sciences themselves must be extinct, if the hand of labor did not support them, by providing those riches which produce the activity of commerce, and the circulation of wealth, and prosperity in all nations. The far greater part of the population of this and every other country belong to, or have risen from, the laboring classes, and by them the happiness and comforts of those who are independent of personal labor, not excluding the very highest, are essentially influenced.—This requires to be more particularly enforced, because it goes to resist a very pernicious practice in all families, rich and poor, that of depreciating the industrious and laboring people, as an inferior class of beings; which is especially the case in families which keep servants, who are too generally permitted to form the character of children. This evil has deeper effects and more mischievous consequences than may be supposed by those who are not accustomed to trace effects back to their causes with due attention in the progress of the mind from infancy to youth. It is indeed impossible that children in any situation, can be correctly trained, unless those who surround them from infancy are previously well instructed; mothers who nurse their own children, and watch their mind's growth, are always rewarded in the health and habit of them."

"The new producing powers obtained from mechanical improvements and chemical discoveries, are so misdirected, as to be made the most powerful engines yet known, to inflict poverty and distress on the largest portion of mankind, I mean that portion of it, which, by their labor, produces all the wealth which is consumed by those who create none for themselves. This new scientific, mechanical, and chemical power, is advancing, with the efficient force of an army equal to many hundred millions of men, well disciplined, equipped, and provided, to accomplish its purpose.—I believe I am much within the real amount, when I state, that the increase of this new power within the last ten years, over European and America, has exceeded in its results, each year, upon the average of that period, the well directed industry of twenty millions of laborers unaided by machinery or other scientific aid. This is the power which will force the nations who are now the most advanced in arts and sciences to stand still, and enquire 'what is to be done with this enormous force, daily increasing, in direct competition with all the producing classes, having a continual tendency to diminish, under the existing system of trade and commerce, the value of their labor, and to reduce them and their families to poverty and slavery. Modern governments know not what measures to adopt, to give this enormous and continually increasing power a right direction. Yet as governments and nations, they will be speedily overwhelmed by that worthless object, for which they have been all taught to sacrifice their real happiness, and which they now worship as their god: I mean WEALTH—what is called gold and silver and bank notes, which, after all, but represent real wealth."

[Robert Owen.]

Debt.—"There is nothing more to be dreaded than debt. When a person, whose principles are good, unhappily falls into this situation, adieu to all peace and comfort. The reflection embitters every meal, and drives from the eyelids refreshing sleep. It corrodes and conquers every cheerful idea, and like a stern Cerberus, guards each avenue to the heart, so that pleasure dreads not approach. Happy! thrice happy! are those who are blessed with an independent competence, and can confine their wants within the bounds of that competence, be it what it may. To such alone the bread of life is palatable and nourishing. Sweet is the morsel acquired by honest industry, the produce of which is permanent, or that flows from a source which will not fail. A subsistence that is precarious or procured by an uncertain prospect of pay, never carries either wine nor oil with it. Let us, therefore, avoid a repeat that we are deeply involved in debt, and on earth all the tortures the gods describe to be the lot of the wretched inhabitants of Tartarus."

LETTERS FROM MR. WEED.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal, London, July, 21.

and myself have dined with Dr. Samuel Johnson! Are you incredulous? Then let me explain. We dined at the Dr. Samuel Johnson Tavern, a Steak and Chop House, in Bolt Court, where the great English scholar and moralist lived. In entering the threshold, passed so many hundred times by the Author of *Rasselas*, emotions of reverence and awe came over me which the presence or personification of genius, virtue or piety only can inspire. Would that these walls could impart to visitors some portion of the ethereal spirit with which their former illustrious occupant was so deeply imbued.

When Dr. Johnson came to London he took up his residence in a Court which still bears his name; but he soon removed to the house I refer to in Bolt Court, where he resided many years, and where so many of his achievements in Letters and Literature were accomplished. These Courts both run off Fleet-street, and are in the vicinity of Temple Bar and the Strand.—The room in which Dr. Johnson read and wrote, upon the first floor, is a projection from the main building, about twelve feet long and eight wide, with a flat roof, through which he had a skylight constructed.—This room remains as he left it, through the other portions of the building have been slightly modernized.

I have been to Westminster Abbey, that magnificent and sublime assemblage for Monarchs, Princes, Philosophers, Philanthropists, Poets and Painters. All that I had heard and read of the architectural and historical wonders of the Abbey, into whose vaults, chapels, naves and niches, the ashes of the illustrious dead of eight centuries have been gathered, left me wholly unprepared for the grandeur and gorgeousness of the memorials here revealed. Here repose all that remains of the mortality of those who were ennobled either by birth or by deeds, with all that marble and brass can do to perpetuate their fame. But tombstones and tablets adorned or exquisitely wrought, serve far more effectually to illustrate a Creator's power, than to magnify a creature's rank or name.

I lingered about these silent chambers of the mighty dead with inquiring eyes, until the visitor's hours had expired.—Westminster Abbey has been so often described that it is a relief to feel that my wholly inadequate powers need not be charged with a task so difficult and magnitude. And even were it otherwise, I should not have the presumption to attempt it. To say nothing of the thousands of comparatively ignoble whose undistinguished ashes rest here, there are nearly four hundred tablets, monuments, manes, statues or other obituary memorials of persons whose history and character constitutes the written annals of England.

If some of the inscriptions upon these monuments strike others as they do me I shall not weary your patience transcribing a few of them.

The Duke of Buckingham, who was distinguished during the reign of Charles I. lies in brass effigy, with a Roman costume, upon the altar with this inscription: I lived doubtful, not dissolute—I die unrepentant, not unrepentant. Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.—I trust in an Almighty and an all good God. And below, both prepared by himself, is this: "For my King often, for my Country ever."

The following is an extract from the inscription upon the monument erected to the memory of the young Prince who was murdered by the order of Richard the Third: Here lie the relics of Edward V. King of England, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, who being confined in the Tower, and there stifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried, by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard the Usurper. Their bones, long and anxiously inquired after; having lain 150 years in the rubbish of the Tower stairs, were on the 17th July, 1674, by undoubted proofs, discovered.

The monument of the Duke and the Duchess of Newcastle is one of the most costly in the Abbey. They lie, in bronze effigy, under a stately canopy. The inscription, after setting forth the Duke's qualities, states that his Duchess was of a noble family; for all the brothers were united and all the sisters virtuous. This Duchess was a wise, witty and learned lady, which her many books do well testify, &c.

There is an expensive and exceedingly appropriate monument to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, with an inscription closing with this exclamation:—How much reason mortals have to pride themselves in the existence of such and so great an ornament to the human race! The monument to the memory of Major Andre, is a beautifully sculptured group, representing the first interview between Washington and Andre. The figure of Washington has been three different times, badly mutilated that now hands were supplied. There is now a striking and undoubted likeness of the Father of his country in Westminster Hall.

The colossal marble statue of George Canning, and another of James Watt, both Chantry, stands conspicuously in the Abbey, and are noble specimens of the art. Would that the unwelcome, ill designed, un-American marble effigy of Washington, that shocks the national feelings of those who visit the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, had the form and comeliness of one of these all but speaking statues.

The monument erected by King James

the First to the memory of Queen Elizabeth is the most impressive and costly, and is most interesting in other respects, to visitors, of any in the Abbey. A full-length likeness of the Queen, in her robes, is admirably cut in brass and placed in a recumbent posture on her tomb. The inscription, among other things, describes her as the Mother of her Country and the patroness of religion and learning; that she was herself skilled in many languages; adorned with every excellence of mind and person, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her sex; that in her reign peace was established; money restored to its just value; Ireland almost lost by the secret contrivances of Spain recovered; the Spanish Armada defeated, and, in short, all England enriched; that she was a most prudent governess, and for forty years a virtuous and triumphant Queen, &c. &c.

The Coronation Chairs, two of which stand in the Abbey, are interesting, not less for their antiquity than the use to which they have been so long consecrated. The most ancient of these chairs was brought by King Edward I., with Regalia, from Scotland, in 1297. The other was made for Queen Mary. On Coronation occasions (which take place here) one of these chairs is covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar. These relics of Ancient Monarchy, while it is evident that the utmost skill and taste of the artisan was bestowed, show that the business of chair making in those days was in its rudest state.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND.

Hunger and Conjugal Affection.

The condition of ten millions of the population of Great Britain is a disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized—three out of ten millions, if British statements can be relied on, live chiefly on oat-meal and potatoes. Brougham, in one of his speeches, affirmed that there were in England more than ten persons who remained whole days without a morsel of food—lying on their beds of straw two days in succession, under the impression that a recumbent position lightened the pangs of hunger. A coroner affirms that in one district he has recently administered in sixty-three cases, where death was caused by starvation! Dr. Taylor, an intelligent observer, lately published a "Tour through the Manufacturing Districts." At Colne, he visited eighty-three dwellings. The furniture was boxes and stones for tables and chairs, straw and shavings for beds. The meals were oat meal and water for breakfast, oat meal with a little skimmed milk for dinner, oat meal and water for supper. But one answer to an enquiry was an affecting one. At Bolton, he entered the dwelling of a young couple, six years married.—On a clean table of coarse wood was the only meal they had tasted for twenty-four hours—the only one they had in view for twenty-four hours to come. It was meal porridge, an oat cake, tea diluted until it was nearly colorless, and a little coarse sugar in a broken bowl. Their furniture had been sold piece-meal, and their clothes pawned for food. The husband might have emigrated, but he would not leave his wife to die. On enquiring whether he did not repent his early marriage? he paused, looked fondly at his wife, who returned his gaze with a melancholy smile of enduring affection—he dashed the tear aside, and with calm firmness replied:—"Never! We have been happy, and have suffered together; she has been the same to me all through." Such is a specimen of nature's nobility that are crushed by the heavy yoke of that rule Great Britain: thousands of them, to sustain life, work, so says Brougham, for less than a penny a day!—[Post.]

Power of Imagination.—The celebrated Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, had, in one of his lectures stated that imagination was sometimes the cause of diseases. A few of the students, being desirous of bringing the remarks of their learned preceptor to the test of experience, left the city one summer morning, expecting to fall in with a simple waggoner with whom they were acquainted, and who, they knew, would come to Edinburgh with a load of coals that day. They arranged themselves so as to be at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from each other. The first, on meeting the man, accosted him thus:

"Jock, what is the matter with you? You seem very unwell. Unwell, said Jock, de'il hie is the matter wi' me. I only wish I was in Edinburgh to get my parritch. In a few minutes he was met by a second one, who, with a very serious countenance said:—"Dear me, Jock, what makes you go abroad in such a situation? You look as pale as death. I feel an uncommon pain in my head, said Jock; and I begin to feel awfully tired as I am ganging along the road. He was next asked a similar question. The poor fellow now began to believe he was indisposed. He felt sick at his stomach, and to use his own words, like bane in his body was as sure, that he could scarcely gang any farther. In truth he did not know how to haul up his head. He made shift, however, to crawl along until he fell in with the fourth, who told him he looked like the picture of death. You need na tell me that, said Jock, I feel that I am as lang for the world. Of my head! Of my back! I canna stan'. O! do my guide master let me lean on your arm, and take me into the house, or I shall die by the side of the dyke!"

Jock was accordingly put to bed, received medical aid from those on whose skill he reposed the fullest confidence, and was well on the ensuing day. It is no more than fair to state that the students were so well pleased with their experi-

ment, that they were perfectly willing to pay for it, and accordingly they presented Jock with fifty guineas, for the amusement they had caused him.

Preserving Bees.—These industrious insects have been successfully preserved from the miller by having tubes projecting some ten or fifteen inches from the hives, instead of holes cut in the sides for their passage way into the hives. The miller will not light on the end of the tube, and is unable to find an entrance.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer buries his bees under the ground in winter—digs a trench in light elevated ground, the bottom having a gentle slope to guard against standing water, places his hives on small stones, and then covers them with straw and earth. Of thirty or forty hives thus buried, he lost none. They consumed less honey than when kept in the usual way.

Newspapers with Letter Postage.—The Postmaster General directs that newspapers in which, after the regular edition has been printed, the matter is removed, and the handbills inserted, shall pay letter postage. If these handbills be in the regular edition of the paper it would only be taxed with newspaper postage.

A Father Murdered by his Son.—John Barnett, of Mayville, Ky., was lately killed by his son James, a youth of 21, in a quarrel between them. He struck his father on the head with an axe, mangled him horribly. He was drunk at the time. He was committed for trial.

A Wise One.—A Millerite at Dover, N. H. when advocating the good effects of Millerism said, I believe that the Miller doctrine comes from God, whether it prove true or false.

A Second Revolution in Hayti is now progressing. The rebels are now principally composed of blacks, who desire to overthrow the mulatto government, recently organized. Several skirmishes have occurred between the two forces, in one fight the blacks had one hundred and five killed. Aux Cayes is under martial law, and there appears every reason to apprehend a protracted struggle between the two classes of people. The blacks are headed by King Solomon the first, and his two sons.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Death of a Veteran.—Hill's New Hampshire Patriot announces the death of Jonathan Garrigue, of Fryeburg, Me. aged 90. He fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was present at the late Bunker's Hill celebration, and lost his reason from excitement produced by the occasion in which state he died, without any other apparent disease.

A Needle Manufactory.—At Haverstraw, New York, there is a needle manufactory. It is the first of the kind started in America. It is said if necessary, 30,000 can be turned out a day.

Party.—We are not in favor of a blind devotion of party, right or wrong, but we believe it to be the duty of every man to use his influence in favor of that party he believes to be nearest right. We are not in favor of an exclusive, intolerant spirit in politics more than in religion, which will not admit of an honest difference of opinion upon matters of minor importance, yet we would not sacrifice principles to expediency, as well in politics as in other things. We do not like to see a man walk with a stiff gait, yet we admire to see him walk erect and keep straight forward. So of a party, political, religious or secular.—*Cheshire Republican.*

It is not unrequited that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no efforts herself to strengthen or increase his attachment. She thinks, because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which should cheer his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her neglect and sorrow. The woman deserves not a husband's love, who will not greet him with smiles when he returns from the labors of the day; who will not claim him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such influence and break away from such a heart.

Nero and Byron.—Nero wished that the whole Roman Empire had but one neck, that he might sever it at a single stroke; and Lord Byron wished that all the ladies in the world had

That he might kiss them all, from North to South.

We think Byron's wish the most charitable, and decidedly the more gallant than the former.

What an extraordinary tall man that "J!" exclaimed a lady to her fair companion, as they passed along Broadway yesterday. "He's a lawyer now," continued she, "although originally designed for the church."

"Rather for the people, you should have said," was the complacent response of the gentle companion.

A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to relieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all around be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love of which he is monarch.

He that is out on the journey of life with a profound knowledge of books, but a shallow knowledge of men, with much sense of others and but little of himself, will find himself as completely at a loss on occasions of common and constant recurrence, as a Frenchman without his snuff box, or a Dutchman without his pipe.

A clergyman recently, after exhausting all his zeal and eloquence on his auditory, and finding them still obdurate, concluded his prayer as follows: "And oh Lord, make the hearts of these sinners as soft as their heads!"

Paired, not Mated.—A handsome young girl, named Jewell, has been married to a negro in Massachusetts.

Her beauty hangs upon the shade of night, Like a rich Jew in an Ethiopian's ear."

They who speak truth, however discovered, have a right to be heard; they who assist others in discovering it, have the yet higher claim to be applauded.

The London Punch, in mentioning that Sir Robert Peel 'took the sense' of the House, says it is the smallest homeopathic dose on record.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to death.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongue.

The latest definition of a 'kind husband' is one who sits and smokes after breakfast, while his wife, with a child on one arm, and a pail of water on the other, pursues her washing.

A lady between sixty and seventy years of age, was examined the other day, at a court in New York, and on being asked how old she was, replied that she was over twenty.

If there is a man who may eat his bread at peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cumbered by no fraud—it is wet by no tear—it is stained by no blood.

Romance in Humble Life.—A few evenings since, while a party of sailors, who only a few hours before had received their wages from a vessel in which they had returned to England after a long absence, were carousing at a beer shop in the vicinity of Blackwall, their joviality was suddenly interrupted by the intrusion of an elderly woman with a few boxes of lucifer, which she offered for sale. The offer was declined, but the benevolent tars made the poor woman sit down and partake of their beer, one of them at the same time remarking that she must find herself upon short allowance if she had nothing else to depend on for a subsistence but the sale of matches. "Ah!" replied the poor woman, "when my son left me to go to sea, I was doing well enough. He has been gone now three years, and I have never heard from him since he left." Upon hearing this, one of the party inquired the woman's name; "Budd," replied she, "and my son's name is Sam—did you know him, Sir?" Without giving any answer, up started the tar and rushed out of the room exclaiming, with an oath of astonishment at the discovery he had made, "Sam Budd! halloo! Sam Budd's your mother come to look for you!" and almost at the same moment the lost son, who had only left his messmates a few minutes previously, rushed into the room, and found himself fast locked in the embrace of his delighted parent. The first thing the noise-hearted fellow did was, as he humbly termed it, "to shell out all the shot in his locker," which, with evident delight, he poured into his mother's lap; and after sitting some time in conversation together, Jack and his delighted parent went home mutually to relate the vicissitudes of each during their separation.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held at Dublin on Tuesday last. The banding in of money, and the admission of members, associates, and volunteers, chiefly occupied the time of the Association. The rent for the week was announced to be £2,004, 10s. 8d.; after which, an adjournment took place till Friday.

Repeal Demonstration at Castlebar.—This demonstration took place on Sunday. According to the Freeman's Journal, the procession which preceded Mr. O'Connell into Castlebar was fully three miles in length, and the denseness of the crowd was such that it was impossible to move at a more rapid pace than one mile an hour. When the procession had arrived at the place of meeting, the same authorities, that there could not have been less than 25,000 or 300,000 persons present. Mark Blake, Esq., M. P., having been called to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting. A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connell was carried; after which, the learned gentleman addressed the meeting at great length, and on the several topics on which he generally and inadvertently in the course of his orations, in the evening threw hundred passages upon a banquet given to Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, and Mr. D. O'Connell, 14th.

A few days since, one of the individuals connected with Batty's establishment, left Astley's Theatre, London, and drove a magnificent carriage, with fourteen horses in pairs, through the city.

A Mrs. Aylward, who has large estates in the County of Galway, had upwards of three hundred of his tenantry under her management, and last week the sheriff (Mr. Cowen), with a strong body of military and police, went to execute the writs of *habere*; but when this kind-hearted gentleman saw the misery and destitution that should follow from turning the poor people out, and leveling their houses, he said, let what would be the consequences to himself, he would not, for the present, execute the writs. The officer in command of the military warmly applauded this benevolent conduct, and between them they induced the agent of Aylward, who was present, to come upon terms with the poor people, who are all to be left in possession, at a reduced rent, and the whole party went away, followed by blessings and shouts of rejoicing, instead of maledictions and lamentations.—*Correspondent of Liverpool Journal.*

A lady in Ayrshire has volunteered to collect 240,000 used postage stamps in seventeen days. If she succeeds, she gains L. 5000 to the Free Church, and if she fails, she forfeits L. 1000 to the Established Church.

MILLERISM—FANATICISM.

The following is from the correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. It speaks but little of what we boast as an enlightened age. What are likely to be the results of Millerism and its kindred fooleries? Either to make infidels, or, proving to all that there is a reality of which their are base counterfeiters, to lead men to embrace the true religion and secure their consequent happiness.

Barnesbury, Conn., Sept. 7, 1843.

Meets. Editors:—The Miller Camp Meeting which has lately been held in our vicinity, on the line of the Housatonic Rail Road, at a place called Stepany, came to an end on Tuesday morning of Monday night. Such a scene of confusion, fanaticism, and impiety (as it appeared to me,) has never been equalled in this country since Columbus first stepped on our shores, unless in the case of Mathias the Prophet, whose career was short, and endeavored to prove that the world would come to an end in 1843. He spoke of the judgment and eternity with a great deal of solemnity. During his preaching, a man pretended to be inspired, stood up and down the camp with a great list in his hand, waving it over his head, and crying "Hallelujah" and "Glory." At the top of his voice. He soon began pointing his finger at certain individuals, making at the same time a muttering sound, with his mouth closed, which the Millerites said meant, that the individual to whom he pointed was to all intents and purposes, internally damped. Thus he went from one to another, sealing up forever, and ever the damnation of individuals—and the leaders all testified that the man was inspired, and it would not answer to stop him, for that he would be sinning against the Holy Ghost, which sin could not be pardoned. At night, however, he was taken off the ground by his father and confined for a time. On Monday, another man by the name of Campbell got inspired, and went through similar performances, being joined by many others affected in the same way.—It is impossible to describe the scene.—Any person wearing a breastpin, artificial flowers in their bonnets, or a safety chain of gold, or a gold watch, was pointed out as lost. These fanatics would fall on their knees, and demand of others to fall before them.

They pulled off breastpins and finger rings and threw them away—broke up safety chains and scattered them to the winds. One lady was induced to take down a whole set of false teeth and throw them on the ground, which were stamped in the dirt. Others cut off their hair, which they were told was their idol; pulled it out and tried to persuade their friends to do likewise. Two young ladies from Bridgeport were also inspired, and pronounced upon individuals who did not believe as they did, by pointing their fingers and making this muttering noise, meaning, *doe-ah-ah-ah-ah*—the minister of the Episcopal church at—mentioned the stand to make some confession, and declared that he should be no longer minister of that particular church, or any other, but should do what he could for this great cause.

He was pointed at, however, by the inspired man, and had to leave the stand. A Methodist minister, by the name of Fuller, and a Baptist by the name of Gregory, were both sealed over to eternal damnation by these inspired ones. They were, however, not so easily frightened. The Methodist Fuller, commenced praying:—For a while all went well—the Millerites crying "Glory," "Hallelujah," "Praise God," &c., till soon he prayed for the poor deluded ones who thought they were doing God's service and were not, asking that the devil might be cast out of them. Whereupon the Millerites cried, "take him away," "stop him," "his damnation is sealed," and laid their hands upon him. Fortunately there was friends enough to protect him. The Millerite preachers said all this was the Spirit of God, till Litch, of the "Midnight Cry," saw how things were going, and announced from the stand, that those things were of the devil, and that the Millerites must leave the ground. One minister declared that the world would come to an end this year. "It was just as sure as preaching." Others of the Millerites said it would be the seventh month from March 1843. Others, that we should never see the 1st of October, 1843. At this meeting, indeed, and the inspired ones stood, it was, well for them that it did, for the people were about adopting such measures as would protect their wives and daughters from the insults of those deluded ones. I have not told you the half, nor need I. Am these the deeds of the Bible, and is this Millerism carried out?—*Ed. Jour. Com.*

"This was said to be the Millerite, and of his latter day signs and wonders which the world could not understand, as a new and unexplained. We leave this name blank because the writer has not given us his own name, which he should have done for our private information, that we might know the degree of credence to which the writer is entitled. We cannot make public use of the names of correspondents, except with their own consent.—*Ed. Jour. Com.*

There will be a special Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, at the usual place, near the Temple, on Friday the 2nd of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the First Presidency. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk. Nauvoo, Sept. 22, 1843.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1843.

A large and respectable body of our fellow citizens held a gala-day at the house of Gen. Joseph Smith, on Tuesday last, at which we had the honor to be present. We should suppose that there must have been near three hundred present on the occasion, and a more happy, intelligent and sociable company, we never associated with. Our fare was well selected, rich and sumptuous, and there was such complete order throughout, and every thing was conducted so mechanically and politely; that it did honor to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

The festivities were not a little enlivened by the witicism, taste, and genius of our worthy host who showed himself to good advantage on the occasion, and highly entertained his numerous guests mentally, as well as bodily.

The "Mansion" is indeed rightly named; it is well conducted, and admirably adapted to the wants and exigencies of the travelling community; and may with propriety be called the "Mansion," or a home for the stranger.

In consequence of the sickness of some of our hands, we have been a little behind, in this and one or two of our former numbers. We must beg the indulgence of our friends, as the delay is unavoidable on our part, we are now differently situated and hope to be more punctual.

THE "WARSAW MESSAGE," AND THE CARTHAGENIANS.

It would seem that the "Message" feels quite chagrined at us for not noticing with greater deference, and courtesy, the respectable gentlemen who composed that very respectable mobocratic meeting held in Carthage, a few weeks ago. It has actually put on the whole armor; proclaimed war; placed itself in a hostile attitude, and speaks in very belligerent strains—very!

Well now, Mr. Message, we really thought that you, and we, were on the best of terms; you fought for us manfully a while ago; you quit yourself like a hero, and are you now really serious? Do consider!—Be patient!—Don't act rashly!—Remember, we are old friends—be calm. It is not worth our while to fall out about Carthage; nor about the respectability of the mob nor about the sacred resolutions. Three fourths of the anties are already ashamed of their calling, and the other will be in a few weeks!—we feel sorry for them; but we cannot notice them, friends as you, and we are, you cannot persuade us to do it. However we do not blame you, Mr. Message; we rather would condole with you in your misfortunes, and sympathize with you on account of your late ennobled appearance. If we had been shipping about with one wing for some time past, and after laboring long under a consumption, had been brought to the very gates of death, perhaps we might have taken up for the anties, as a last dernier resort!—we don't know!—men will do anything to save life. We might also with you have thought that the animal was "respectable," if we had not perchance, have seen its ears, and heard its bray.

One word more, Mr. Message. Don't try any more to provoke us; you can't come it. We are not very irritable!—not very; and besides, we very much dislike to quarrel with old friends.

[COMMUNICATED.] PLEASURE PARTY, AND DINNER AT "NAUVOO MANSION," OCTOBER 3, 1843.

General Joseph Smith, the Proprietor of said house, provided a luxurious feast for a pleasure party, and all having partook of the luxuries of a well spread board the cloth was removed and a committee appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. They adjourned for a few moments, and returned, when Genl. R. D. Foster was appointed Chairman.

The object of the meeting was then briefly stated, by the Chairman; after which an Hymn was sung and prayer by Elder Taylor. The Chairman then arose and made some appropriate remarks for the occasion, touching upon the rise and progress of the city, the varied scenes through which the saints had to pass; the persecutions and abuses the prophet had to undergo, &c. &c.; after which he read the following resolutions and toasts which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That a vote of thanks be presented to General Joseph Smith and Lady, through the medium of the Nauvoo Neighbor, for the very beautiful feast by them provided for the accommodation of the party if more than one hundred could be at their mansion.

Resolved 2d. General Joseph Smith, whether we view him as a Prophet at the head of the church; a General at the head of the Legion; a Mayor at the head of the City; or as a Landlord at the head of his table, he has few equals, and no superiors.

Resolved 3d. Nauvoo the great Emporium of the west, the centre of all centers, a city of three years growth—a population of eighteen thousand souls, congregated from the four quarters of the globe, embracing all the intelligence of all nations, with industry, frugal, economy, virtue, and brotherly love; unsurpassed in any age of the world—a suitable home for the saints of the world, and a city worthy of all times to defend their country with this motto, "I am a Republican!"

Resolved 4th. Nauvoo, Charter, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, an unalterable decree by a patriotic band of wise legislators for the protection of the people.

Resolved, 5th. Thomas Ford Governor of Illinois; a tyrant and faithless to the large and all official duties, long may he live and close his administration.

Col. F. M. Higgins was then called to the stand, who addressed the audience in a very spirited and appropriate manner for the day. Professor Spencer was then called, who stood, and in his usual easy and eloquent manner highly entertained his company, for near half an hour. Next called was Elder John Taylor who alone was capable of patting on the top of the entertainment; his address was highly interesting, combining, like a Lacon, a volume in every justure.

Gen. Smith then arose and in a very touching and suitable manner, tendered his thanks to the company, for the innumerable and honors conferred on him. He recited the many wrongs through which he had passed, the persecutions he had suffered and the love he had for the brethren and citizens of Nauvoo. He tendered his gratitude for the pleasing prospects that surrounded him, to the great giver of all good. He said he thought that his case was similar to that of old Job; that after he had suffered and drank the very dregs of affliction the Lord had remembered him in mercy and was about to bless him abundantly.

After he had done, Mrs. Emma Smith presented her thanks, through the chair, to the company present; after which a motion was made and carried to adjourn, whereupon the company was called to their feet; benediction by Elder Taylor, and the party retired with the most perfect satisfaction and good humor as ever witnessed on such occasions.

R. D. FOSTER, Chairman.

[For the Nauvoo Neighbor.]

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me the liberty of your columns to reply to some editorial remarks I find in the last Warsaw Message, striking at me in the most dastardly manner, simply because I, as an honest citizen, spoke against the inflammatory and dishonorable charges taken in the Carthage Anti-Mormon meeting as published in your paper on the 20th of last month.

1st. Mr. T. Gregg commences with calling me a "Jack Mormon;" to this name I cannot reply, as he did not give us the meaning of the word, and I have no new dictionary to explain it. He after this, asks the question, "Is not John Harper a Whig?" To this I will answer, I voted and acted with the Democratic party from my youth up to the time of Gen. Harrison's election, and then having some partiality for Harrison, and hearing so many promises from the Whigs, telling what they would do for the people if Gen. Harrison was elected, I concluded to go for Gen. Harrison, instead of Mr. Van Buren, at that time. I have since saw my error in believing Whig promises, and acknowledged it more than two years ago.

The next charge is that of "acting with the Anti-Mormon party previous to the last year's convention, and finding he could not begin to get the nomination for representative he modestly declined the honor." It is strange that a man that has placed himself as editor of any paper could make so many statements unfounded in truth. I will here state the fact of his case concerning the Anti-Mormon meeting held at Carthage in 1841. I happened to go to Carthage on other business in the afternoon and hearing that there was an Anti-Mormon meeting assembled I went in to the court house to see what was going on, and I found them railing out against Mr. Little, our Senator, and Mr. Charles, our Representative, for going for the chartered privileges of Nauvoo. I then rose and opposed their proceedings, supported our representatives and said I would have voted for the charter if I had been there. I then saw they were acting improperly; but at the close of that meeting in appointing committees, Mr. Sharp, in making his nominations, mentioned my name; but who the committees were I do not now recollect. Mr. Joel Catlin was one, for some time after that he wrote to me informing me that he was appointed and requested me to attend the next meeting, which I utterly refused upon principle, after having had time to reflect on the subject. I opposed such a course on all occasions, and in 1842 it is known that I still opposed such meetings, and wrote against their proceedings, and had it published in the Wasp, and for the sake of defeating that ticket, I declined holding a poll for the Legislature and gave my support to the true Democratic candidates which were all elected, and from that time these Whigs, would be leaders of the people have been fusing.

The Message continues, "and finding that he could not begin to get a nomination in it for Representative he modestly declined the honor." To this there are many who will remember the promises made to me to get me to go in to the convention in 1842 and after my utterly refusing, my name was put on the list to be run for Representative. As soon as I found it out, before the votes were taken, I publicly declared that I would not condescend to have my name run in such a disgraceful meeting, and had it taken off.

Mr. Gregg continues, "and [Harper] went to Nauvoo to get a revelation—declared for liberty of conscience and the universal freedom of opinion of the Mormons; but he couldn't get their votes for an office!" This every body knows to be false that knows any thing about it. We go to Nauvoo to get a revelation!—nothing could be more base and absurd. T. Gregg may be called to answer in those lies. As to getting votes, I never was a candidate at the election for any man to know they would vote for me, so that is a untruth. He asked for bread and they gave him a stone! This

is another slander! for I have got all of the Mormons that I ever asked for. The Message says, "Thy [the Mormons] replied him and called him B.-head." This if true is a matter between myself and the Mormons. But how does Mr. Gregg know this to be true? as there are four or five Harpers in the county who are no kin to me. So this goes by the board as the rest of T. Gregg's foul slanders.

Mr. Gregg says, "the committee which brought forward the preamble and resolutions was composed of three Whigs and three Democrats. Who counted noses? I know a whig presented them there and I believe he wrote them."

I wish Mr. T. Gregg to know that I have always been governed by the principles of truth, and have not so many "Anties" about me, as he professes. He says he is, "Anti-Sub-Treasury, Anti-Free-Trade, and Anti-Mormon," and with all the rest of his anties, I consider him to be Anti-Republican, Anti-Gentleman, Anti-Truth-Teller, Anti-Religionist, Anti-Liberty-of-Conscience, and I consider him to be Anti-Peace-Maker, and is likely to be Antied with no support or patronage to his foul-slang of a paper. Now if he wants any more from me I will give it cheerfully.

To the citizens of the county I would say, be not hasty in believing the "Message" as its editor is so reckless of truth. Fellow-citizens, I am an humble individual wishing for the welfare of my country, and time has and will prove it.

I am yours truly,

JOHN HARPER.

N. B. We will see if Mr. Gregg will be so kind as to give this communication a place in his paper.

ANTI-MORMONISM.

[We publish the following communication, but as far as regards ourselves, we have investigated and re-investigated, and we are now satisfied.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEIGHBOR.

Sir,—Respecting the Carthage meeting and the Warsaw Message, all must allow you have acted most judiciously, for so abominable were the charges, and so gross the libels, that a whig, in your capacity, would treat them with utter contempt. However, from the various reports that have been spread abroad, and the many false assertions that have been made, I have been induced to make a few remarks, to correct the public mind on that subject, and show the dark-designing knavery of its instigators; that while the pretext has been Mormon outrages, the real cause is political rancor.

We (the Mormons) wish to have those charges investigated (for we desire light and truth) and the whole matter laid before the public in a clear and lucid manner, and if any of those charges can be proved against the Mormons, let the offenders be brought to justice. But, sir, they are well aware that if an enquiry were instituted, the whole would turn out one mass of slander and falsehood so gross and filthy, that none can be clean that have had the handling of it, and these have been raised for the most vile and anti-republican purposes—viz, to intimidate the Mormons in the lawful exercise of the franchise. The editor of the Warsaw Message is explicitly, and puts the matter beyond a doubt. He commences his article thus:—"The question is frequently asked us, what course we intend to pursue in regard to the difficulties growing up between the old citizens and the Mormons. Many rumors are afloat, we understand, about the matter; some affirming that the Message is to cease being a whig paper."

The editor then goes on to state, that while the paper continues in the present hands it will ever be a whig paper, and therefore, among all the other anties, anti-Mormon. Then follows a long string of vulgar slang and personal abuse, from which we understand the editor's education has been principally picked up in a low bar-shop.

The editor thinks, forsooth! that all are bound to come in contact with political Mormonism, because, says he, they assume to control the rights and liberties of the citizens. Oh, ye Mormons! to presume to give your votes contrary to the wishes of the editor of the Warsaw Message! if you continue to act so he will heap all manner of abuse upon you, and misrepresent you before the public.

After all the slander and abuse that could possibly emanate from the pen of the most low-lived blackguard, he winds up his subject like one altogether unacquainted with the usage of society, and gives no reason for his conduct. He gives his opinion, judges and condemns, and then he frankly acknowledges that he knows of nothing wrong, but the solemn manner in which a number of our citizens assert their rights, and make known their grievances, is a sufficient proof that an evil does exist. This is sufficient for this sapient editor—somebody said so. I suppose that he does not know what Solomon says on the subject: "A wise man heareth a matter first, and then judgeth; but a fool judgeth without hearing."

With respect to the Carthage meeting, I take upon myself to deny the charges in toto, and challenge them to the proof. If we harbor horse-thieves among us, as is basely asserted, let the man that has lost his horse publish his name and the name of the villain, or how he knows him to be a Mormon, and where he is harbored, that we may have something more than vague assertions. They well-know that no such proof can be produced, but that the charges had their birth in the minds of one or two artless scoundrels, working for pay for their late appointments. The whole of the charge is a tissue of falsehoods, got up with the idea of intimidating a peaceable body of citizens; but, sir, we sat such designing knaves at defiance, and laugh at their threats, treating them with utter contempt, but ever ready to abide by the truth.

was then taken to correct a report that had gone abroad, that Mr. Smith was under obligations to Mr. Walker, and therefore the citizens must vote for him. Each party was left free and unshackled, to vote for whom they thought proper. But Mr. Smith himself was not present, neither does he interfere in politics, but attends to his own calling.

Your's &c.

JOHN GREENHOW.

(For the Neighbor.)

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 14th, 1843.

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir, I left Boston last evening at 5 o'clock in the extra train of cars for Portland, and in the Chester roads, 6 miles south of Kennebunk, at about 10 o'clock, the engine was thrown off the track, in consequence of a rail being raised 6 or 8 inches by some designing persons. The force was such that it drove the engine about 5 rods, when it smashed to pieces, with the baggage car piled upon the top of it, and the first passenger car mounted the ruins, about eight feet high, which was also broken badly. The fireman was thrown about two rods, and escaped with a slight injury. The engineer was crushed under the pile, and killed instantly. His name is Adams. He lived in Portland, and has left a wife and one child to mourn his loss. Two females were injured, but not dangerously. Many lives were saved, no doubt, by the baggage car being forward of the passengers, which checked their force. The baggage car was soon discovered to be on fire, and it was with difficulty that it was extinguished. Some of the baggage was burned. No blame can be attached to the engineer, as the rail was raised in such a way that it gave no warning until they were in ruins. The pile had to be removed before the body was recovered. It seemed almost a mystery that so little damage to human life was sustained, considering the danger. There was four passenger cars filled, and many were thrown from their seats, and one of the cars piled on the ruins and badly broken.

This is the first serious accident that has happened on this Railroad, and it is to be lamented that a man can be found with a heart black enough to lay a snare to endanger the lives of so many of his fellow man.

W. WOODRUFF.

REVIEW OF THE SAINT LOUIS MARKETS.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1843.

Remarks.—In the market for produce, there has been no material change since our last. Owing to the limited receipts of all articles, except wheat and tobacco, very few operations of any magnitude have been made.

A very large amount of Dry Goods, Hardware, Drugs, and other articles, have been received by our merchants during the past week, and their Fall stocks are now nearly complete. We venture to say that a larger and better assortment cannot be found west of the Mountains, or can be obtained on better terms.

The river is still falling here, with about 7 feet in the channel to Cairo. The lone, which arrived here this morning from the Missouri, reports a five feet large in the channel, and falling. In the channel of the Illinois, there is about 2 feet, and but 50 inches on Beardons Bar. On the Rapids of the Upper Mississippi, there is 33 inches water.

The weather was very warm until Sunday evening, when it clouded up and rained, since which it has been to this time cold, cloudy and disagreeable.

Hemp.—A good demand still continues for this article at our previous quotations, viz: \$2 90 and 3 00 for a good article in order, and \$2 75, and 2 80 for inferior. Until yesterday goods had arrived, and the market was nearly bare; about 300 bales were received to-day, but we did not hear of its being sold.

Flour.—The market has been unusually inactive, and at present, there appears to be no demand beyond what is required for city use. The receipts have been quite inconsiderable, and the only lots of any size were reshipped immediately, without changing hands. We quote Country Mills flour at \$3 75 and 3 87, and City Mills at \$4 and 4 50.

Wheat.—Notwithstanding the full receipts of the week, a fair demand continues at from 60 to 65 cents for good and prime lots. We notice a sale of about 1500 bushels yesterday, at the last figure, which was shipped to Cincinnati, but there is no steady demand, except at the City Mills. Fair and ordinary qualities we quote at 50 and 55 cents. The operations in this article have been much heavier than for some weeks.

Corn.—The demand is good, both for city use and for shipment. At the mill White corn commands 24 cents, sack included; without sack, we quote at 24 and 25.

Oats.—There is a very little coming in at present. The article is in good demand at 20 cents per bushel.

Beans.—This article is in fair demand at 62 1/2 cents per bushel—very few coming in.

Bacon.—Heavy shipments have been made since our last, but there is still a large stock in the market; and the receipts continue steady and tolerably full; a large part of which, however, was sent forward. The market is dull, and only very superior lots can be sold. Cleat sides we quote at 23 and 24 cents; Shoulder 12 and 13 cents; and Hams 14 and 15 cents. Family cured will probably command an advance on the above figures, but there is no demand for any kind at present.

Pork.—There is no demand for this article, and what little is sold is at retail. We quote Mem at \$8 and 8 50, and Prime at \$8 50 and 9 per barrel, nominally.

Lard.—But little inquiry is made for this article by shippers. There is not much in market, however, and a good article will command 41 cents for city use. Common is at 38 and 40 cents, and at 35 and 36 cents for manufacturing purposes.

Butter.—Good sweet butter in kegs or barrels, is in demand, and would readily bring 8 and 10 cents per pound. Common, no demand whatever.

MAILED.—On the evening of the 24th inst. by President JOSEPH SMITH, Mr. WILLIAM BACKENSTOS, of Carthage, to Miss CLARA M. WASSON, of this city.

On the 21st, viz, by Elder JOHN B. WALKER, at his residence in the City of Nauvoo, Mr. ISRAEL ATHERTON, to Mrs. JUDAH F. FOWLER.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 2nd inst.

Don Carlos Smith Worthington, 1y 4m 7d; flux.

Rozetta Bates, 1y 1m 12d; asthma. Isaac Morrison, 10m; diarrhoea. Betsey C. Spaulding, 4m 9d; dropsy in the head.

Nancy M. Phelps, 7m 6d; diarrhoea. John McKeller, 38; bilious fever. Mary Jane Clark, 8y 8m 26d; scarlat fever.

Emma Jane Banister, 5m 26d; consumption. Enoch L. Milam, 10m, 20d; measles.

Mariah Roby, 1y 8m 2d; diarrhoea. Edward T. Jenkins, 7m; cancer. Harriet Newell Marsh, 25; chill fever.

Alfred Alexander A. Smith, 11m 24d; cutting teeth.

Eliza Seefeld, 10d; convulsion fits. Emma Clark, 3y 10m 14d; diarrhoea.

Catharine Theresa Forguis, 5y 4m 7d; scarlat fever. Priscilla Dalingier, 10m; diarrhoea.

Abram Greenhalgh, 9m; chill fever. Total 18.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

GRANT & WATT.

Tailors, Main St., Nauvoo, Illinois; Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT.

I would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, who have not paid their state and county tax which remain due and unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, that a list of said delinquents are left with me for collection. By calling at my house and settling the same forth with you will save cost.

LEWIS ROBINSON, Dept. Collector. Nauvoo, Sept. 4th 1843. no23-2w.

NOTICE.

ALL taxes for the year 1842, that remain due at the 25th October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, subject to the legal fees of constable.

WALTER BAGBY, C. H. C. Sept. 28, 1843. no23-1f.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles—per lb.	From	To
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	11	12
Alum.—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins.	14 00	18 00
Others.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	44	46
Blue Rope—Mo. per lb.	44	46
Seam.—per lb.	44	46
Caster Beans—per bushel.	40	42
Candler—per lb.	26	30
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	14 00	16 00
Coal—per ton.	16	18
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	7	8
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	13	15
Havana.	13	15
Rio.	13	15
St. Domingo.	13	15
Laguaira.	13	15
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	35	40
Braziers.	35	40
Shavings.	43	48
Fittin.	43	48
Flat.	43	48
Cordeage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manila.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	25	26
Red Corda, Manila, per dozen.	176	200
Hemp.	76	100
Plough Lines.	14	15
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	14	15
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	67	71 1/2
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	4-4 and 6-6 1/2	7 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	4-4 and 6-6 1/2	8 1/2
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Burpees.	18	20
Brown Lowel Oza bags.	10 1/2	12
Virginia.	9	10
Tinkings, 3-4 and 6-4.	9 1/2	10 1/2
Sat net.	34	36
Kentucky Jeans.	39	50
Cotton Chees.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Blue Drillings.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Fast.	15	16
Madder, per lb.	2	15
Logwood.	6	8
Indigo, Sp. ceroon.	125	145
Coppers.	2	24
Cumwood, per lb.	9	10
Fast.	48	50
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Balastris, Western.	7	8
Eastern.	8	9
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	23	30
Brintones.	5	6
Evonm Salts.	7	8
Four Sulphur.	7	8
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	375	400
Campor.	1 00	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	50
Liquorice Paste.	18	20
Red Soda.	18	20
Feather, per lb.	18	19
Flour, No. 1.	4 30	4 75
Country.	4 30	4 75
Bye.	4 30	4 75
Country, per bushel.	36	38
Produce.		
Apple, per bushel.	50	60
Peach, dried, per bushel.	1 00	1 20

FOR A FOUNDATION

The following speedy cure for a foundered horse, is from the Southwestern Farmer:

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases, you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Draw his head up, as common in drawing and with a spoon put fur back of his tongue strong salt, until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much. Then anoint around the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour. A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The plegms collect from the blood; the last arrest it from feet and limbs.

One once rode a hired horse 99 miles in two days returning him at the night of the second day; and his owner would not have known that he had been foundered if I had not told him and his founder was of the deepest kind.

Once, in a travel of 700 miles, I found my horse three times, and do not think that my journey was more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.

NEW RECEIPT—PRESERVED CITRUS MELLONS.—Take some fine citron melons; pare, core and cut them into long slices. Then weigh them, and to every six pounds of melon allow six pounds of the best loaf sugar, and the juice and yellow rind (pared of very thin) of four large fresh lemons; also half a pound of rice-ginger.

Put the slices of lemon into a preserving kettle; cover them with strong alum water, and boil them half an hour—longer, if they do not look clear. Then drain them, lay them in a broad vessel of cold water, cover them and let them stand all night. In the morning tie the rice-ginger in a thin muslin cloth, and boil in three pints of clear pump or spring water till the water is highly flavored. Then take out the bag of ginger. Have a preserving kettle, put into a clean preserving kettle, and pour the ginger-water over it. When the sugar has all melted, set it over the fire, put in the yellow peel of the lemons, and boil and skim it till no more scum rises. Then remove the lemon peel, and in the sliced citrons, and the juice of the lemons, and boil them in the syrup till the slices are all transparent, but not till they break. When done, put the citrons and syrup into a large jar, set it in a dry, cool, dark place, and leave it uncovered for two or three days till all the watery particles have exhaled. Afterwards put the slices carefully into wide-mouthed glass jars, and gently pour in the syrup. Lay inside of each jar upon the surface of the syrup and double white tissue-paper cut exactly to fit, and then close the lids of the jars. This will be found a delicious sweetmeat, equal to any brought from West Indies, and well worth doing. We recommend the citron melons as a fruit to Philadelphia market in August.

Novel Method of Making Salt.—We are informed, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, that in digging one of the salt wells of the Kanabwa, a vein of carbureted Hydrogen (inflammable gas) was struck, and that it comes up in large quantities, mixed with the salt water. The proprietor has contrived to separate the gas from the water, and while the water is conveyed to the boilers the gas is set on fire, and the gas is conveyed in no other set, under the boilers, where it is inflamed, and evaporates the water! Thus the same gas yields the water to make salt, and the fuel to evaporate it! We are informed that this is actually manufactured at this well, at the net cost of two cents per bushel. If nature continues to yield this double product, this well will be worth more than a silver mine.

Joseph Buonaparte, brother of Napoleon and Ex-King of Spain, arrived in Washington on Thursday last.

CLACK AND WATCHMAKING.—JOHN FRODSHAM, from Liverpool, has come to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mulholland Street, at the Nauvoo Store, and trusts, from the manner of his work, and moderate prices, to merit a portion of public patronage. Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

LIME LIME.—The undersigned, intends to keep constantly on hand at the upper end of Main street near the river, the best article, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash, with exchange for the best kinds of country produce. He has on hand two kilns, and is inferior to any in this city, and is anxious to sell to all who may favor him with their patronage. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. NATHAN PERCY, Nauvoo, May 31st, 1843—on

NOTICE.—The Court of assessment of fines of the Nauvoo Legion, will be held at the office of Gen. Hyrum Smith, on the first Saturday of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Nauvoo, Sept. 23rd 1843. HYRUM SMITH, Major General.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel. Sept. 1, 1843: 19-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of boots and shoes; also sole leather, upper, calf, kid, trimmings bindings and most kinds of findings, show pegs, nails, blacking &c. Also a quantity of friction matches, writing, wrapping and sand paper. They will make all kinds of boots and shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers, on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS. Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING. At wholesale and retail. M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction for cash, previously to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit. Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobe, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis. M. BROWN, 52 Main st., St. Louis. [21-6w]

A SMALL BOX STOVE is wanted on hiring, by the Temple Committee. August 25th, No 18 1f.

NEW FIRM.—THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper store house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY. Aug. 9 no67-1f

FOR SALE.—A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office, or of Field & Denison, on the premises. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED.—A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stout than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

NOTICE.—SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOSEPH SMITH. Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.—THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he is a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, in the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices. N. H. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused. EDWIN D. WEBB. Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3a.

TAVERN STAND.—FOR sale in Appenose, Hancock county, Ill. 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. It will sell low for cash, or part in goods. horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle, near Nauvoo, will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given. AMOS PERRY, SILAS PERRY. Appenose, July 25, 1843.

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Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit. Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobe, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis. M. BROWN, 52 Main st., St. Louis. [21-6w]

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NEW FIRM.—THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper store house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them. CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY. Aug. 9 no67-1f

FOR SALE.—A SMALL brick house, with a good well of water in Night St., near the Temple. It is in a good place for a store and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of Elder J. Taylor, at the Printing Office, or of Field & Denison, on the premises. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1w.

STRAYED.—A WAY from this place, 3 weeks ago, a yoke of oxen; one of them rather stout than the other, with stubbed horns and many wrinkles in them, line back and spotted; the other very tall and slim, blind of one eye, (the right eye,) with large and lop horns; very poor and both of them red, with some little white spots about them. Sept. 20, 1843. no73-1f.

NOTICE.—SOMETIME in April or May last, the S. B. Maid of Iowa left with the subscriber a Feather Bed, two Pillows and one Bed Quilt which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOSEPH SMITH. Nauvoo, August 26th, 1843.

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.—THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he is a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, in the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices. N. H. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused. EDWIN D. WEBB. Nauvoo, Aug. 9, 1843. 67-3a.

TAVERN STAND.—FOR sale in Appenose, Hancock county, Ill. 8 miles above Nauvoo, opposite the ferry landing, leading to Iowa. It will sell low for cash, or part in goods. horses, one good two horse wagon will be taken. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to settle, near Nauvoo, will do well to call, hit or miss, at the Tavern in Appenose, and examine the premises. Good titles will be given. AMOS PERRY, SILAS PERRY. Appenose, July 25, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Court of assessment of fines of the Nauvoo Legion, will be held at the office of Gen. Hyrum Smith, on the first Saturday of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Nauvoo, Sept. 23rd 1843. HYRUM SMITH, Major General.

DUNN AND COLEMAN'S Patent Fanning-Mills for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Also, Cider Vinegar by the barrel. Sept. 1, 1843: 19-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers would give notice to the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that they have just received, from the East, a good assortment of boots and shoes; also sole leather, upper, calf, kid, trimmings bindings and most kinds of findings, show pegs, nails, blacking &c. Also a quantity of friction matches, writing, wrapping and sand paper. They will make all kinds of boots and shoes to order, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, are requested to call at the store of the subscribers, on Mulholland Street, a few rods East of the Temple.

POWERS & ADAMS. Sept. 27, 1843. no22-1f.

FALL & WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING. At wholesale and retail.

M. BROWN, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has already received several shipments, and will continue to receive weekly fresh supplies of superior ready made clothing, the goods of which were bought at auction for cash, previously to the late advance on goods, and made up under his immediate direction by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected. His stock will be large, comprising every article kept in a clothing or furnishing store.

Having one of the best cutters in the United States to superintend that department, he is confident his garments will compare successfully with any in this city, in fashion, beauty, make or fit. Persons visiting St. Louis for the purpose of replenishing their wardrobe, either in clothing or furnishing articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, where they will not only find the most fashionable and best made garments, but at prices decidedly lower than any other house in the city of St. Louis. M. BROWN, 52 Main st., St. Louis. [21-6w]

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STATE OF ILLINOIS. Hancock County. In the Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, October Term, A. D. 1843. IN ATTACHMENT. Rauben Graves, Complainant. Jesse Busen, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to the said Jesse Busen, Edward Clark, and Mariah M. Clark, that a writ of attachment has been issued at the suit of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, returnable at the October Term, A. D. 1843, of the Hancock Circuit Court; that the same is now pending before said court, and has been returned, levied upon the East half of the North east quarter of section No. twenty-five, in township No. four North of Range No. five West of the fourth principal meridian; and that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D. 1843, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached, ordered to be sold.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk. By David E. Head, Deputy. July 25th, 1843.—64-4w.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he has for sale at his shop 3 doors above Mr. Mills' Tavern on Main Street, a good assortment of Ladies' Misses', and Children's shoes, some very cheap, adapted to the season. Likewise men's and boy's boots and shoes.

Shoes made and repaired at short notice. GEORGE ALLEY. Nauvoo, June 26th 1843. no63-3m.

NAUVOO SEMINARY. M. R. JOSEPH N. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Green streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION. Reading writing and spelling \$2 00 English grammar & geography 2 50 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00 Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absences unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement. JOSEPH N. COLE, ADELIA COLE. July 10 n12

FACT-SIMILE of the plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

WOOD! WOOD! WE would respectfully notify those who have promised us wood, that we are in want of it; and if they are so willing to fulfill as they were to make promises, we shall be supplied with an abundance of this indispensable article soon.—Wood we must have before we can go on with our Stereotype Foundry, and expect those concerned will, on seeing this friendly notice, supply our wants by fulfilling their engagements.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF. June 7th, 1843.

Cabinet Manufacture. THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and surrounding country, that he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Light Stands of all kinds, and all other articles in his line, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any Cabinet-maker in the west. Shop on Parley street east of Main.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to. JOHN HATFIELD. Nauvoo, June 14, 1843.—6m

LIME. TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER. Nauvoo, June 17, 1843.—1f. N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

A CARD. A. NEUBAUER SURGEON DENTIST. Teeth inserted. \$2.00 a tooth. Office on Water street 4th block east of Main st. Charges moderate. June 14-6m

GUSTAVUS HILLS. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothe lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. All orders promptly attended to. HOWARD EGAN. April 26, 1843. 52-1f

SPINNING WHEELS. THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS. May 24 1843, 1f.

FOR SALE. A FARM of eighty acres of Land, in south-east quarter of section Twenty-one, township seven north, range eight west, about four miles from the Temple; the farm is well fenced, forty acres in cultivation. Log house and stables. For further particulars, enquire of aug. 9 67-1f. Z. PULSFHER.

150 SACKS GROUND ALLUM SALT just received and for sale by ALLEN & KELLY. Nauvoo, August 16th, '43.—68-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court made at the May term, 1843, of said court, the undersigned will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 2d of section seventeen, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, on the 12th day of October next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, the following described real estate, to wit:

The s. e. q. of section eighteen; the n. e. q. of section eight; the north half of section nine; and the s. e. q. of section seven, in township six, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian. The s. e. q. of section ten; in township eight, north of range three, west of said meridian; the s. e. q. of section seven; north of range three, west of said meridian; and the s. e. q. of section twenty-eight, in township fifteen north of range three, west of said meridian.

The terms of said sale: a credit of six and two-eighths months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and executing a mortgage on the purchased premises to secure the purchase money. HUGH RHODES, Adm'r of Erie Rhodes, deceased. Carthage, Aug. 23d, 1843.—16-1w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, in and for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, pronounced at the May term of said court, A. D. 1843, in a certain suit in Chancery then pending in said court to foreclose mortgage, where the Trustees of schools of township three, north of range eight, west, in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, for the use of the inhabitants of said township were complainants, and Martha L. Wilcox, Elizabeth Wilcox, Lewis R. Wilcox, Virginia Wilcox, John R. Wilcox, Thomas C. Sharpe, Hannah Sharpe, and Benjamin F. Marsh, Cyrus Felt and John D. Mellen, administrators, of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased, late of said county of Hancock, and William D. Abernethy were defendants. J. Henry Stephens, a commissioner appointed by said court in said decretal order, shall on Saturday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m. of the same day, expose to sale at the Warsaw House, kept by Samuel Fanning, in the town of Warsaw and county and state aforesaid, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described premises, situate in the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit:—The s. e. q. and the east half of the n. w. q. of section sixteen, township three north, range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian; also, lot number one, in block number fifty, in said town of Warsaw, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining. HENRY STEPHENS, ctn Commissioner in Chancery. Warsaw, 30th Aug. A. D. 1843.—16-1w

SECOND ARRIVAL. RECEIVED, by the Steamers Oange, Oak, and Rapids, at Lyon's old establishment on the corner of Main and Hotchkiss streets a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on the corner of Main, and Hotchkiss streets.

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., July 11, 1843.—1f

NAUVOO FERRY. THE undersigned, will hereafter run a new and splendid Steam Boat, as a FERRY BOAT across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, citizens, and their effects. And they solicit the patronage of a discerning public to sustain the company in this laudable enterprise. The convenience will be great, the accommodation good, and the passage sure, without having to pay by for wind or weather, save when the river is under bonds—of ice. The prices will be regulated by an ordinance of the City Council. Live and live is the desire of the public's servants, D. JONES, & Co. May 17th 1843. 3n-6m.

C. A. WARREN & HIGBEE. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office situated on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple. Nauvoo, May 24th, 1843, 1f.

BACHMAN & SKINNER. Attorneys and Counselors at Law. WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. Offices in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m no 51.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended; ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in no pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

FOR SALE. South west quarter of section 24, in township six north of range 8 west Title good. Terms easy; apply to L. B. REYNOLDS, Burlington Iowa. June 27th, 1843—1f.

ELECTROMAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

STATE OF ILLINOIS. Hancock County. Of the Hancock County Circuit Court. To the October Term, A. D. 1843. IN CHANCERY. CHARITY THORP, Complainant, vs. JOHN THORP, Defendant.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE. THE complainant's attorney herein filed affidavit that the defendant, John Thorp, is a non-resident of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Thorp that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's office of said Circuit Court against you, the said defendant aforesaid, that a summons has issued thereon returnable to the last May Term of said Court, A. D. 1843, which said summons has been returned with an endorsement thereon by the sheriff of said county as follows, to wit: The within named John Thorp not found in my county that unless you, the said defendant shall be and appear before the Judge of said Circuit Court for Hancock county on the 1st day of the next Term thereof, to be holden in the Town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October, A. D.